NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
JUL 29 1916
REGISTERED

FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

JULY 29, 1916

New York Evening Sun, July 24, 1916

The Political Debutante

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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VOL. IV, No. 31

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and of the Woman's Party
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JULY 29, 1916

Notes of the Week

Hiram Johnson Out for Susan B. Anthony Amendment

A DISPATCH from Los Angeles, dated July 15, says that Governor Hiram Johnson of California, in his formal statement of the platform upon which he is a candidate for the United States Senate, declares for woman suffrage by federal action and announces his support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Governor Johnson's words were:

"I shall endeavor to extend to the nation by federal action what we have given to our state,—the ballot for women."

National Council of Women Voters in Convention

THE National Council of Women Voters opened its annual convention July 26, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

New Jersey Suffragists Unite

AT a meeting held July 10, the board of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey voted to merge itself by branches into the membership of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

The reasons given for the merger are the identical aims and ideals of the two associations, and the belief that "future suffrage work," having "passed into a larger national phase, can be more effectively accomplished by one organization."

Senate Caucus Decides to Bring Child Labor Bill to Immediate Vote

THE Democratic caucus of the Senate Tuesday night decided to place the child labor bill on the calendar for immediate passage. President Wilson let it be known before the caucus met that he insisted on the passage of the bill before Congress adjourned in spite of the bitter opposition of some Democratic Senators.

A discussion on the bill in the Senate on July 21 showed that a number of Senators who had always opposed it because they believed it to be an invasion of states' rights had changed their position and were now willing to vote for it.

Senator Borah of Idaho announced that there had been a great many changes of opinion with reference to the constitutionality of the bill, the President being one of the statesmen who had not considered the bill constitutional until lately. Asked what he meant by this the Senator quoted from a lecture on constitutional law delivered by Mr. Wilson some time in 1911. The quotation read:

"Its power (the federal government) is 'to regulate commerce between the states,' and the attempts now made during every session of Congress to carry the implications of that power beyond the utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference show that the only limits likely to be observed by politicians are those set by the good sense and conservative temper of the country.

"The proposed federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the states can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe, should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagancies of interpretation, would be the limitations of opinion and of circumstance."

Senator Borah is himself rather inconsistent in announcing that the child labor bill is constitutional while he refuses to vote for a constitutional law enfranchising women, on the ground that such a law is an invasion of states' rights.

Special Laws Made to Allow Militiamen to Vote

THE Secretary of State of New York is required by law to provide and distribute special registry blanks and official war ballots for soldiers and sailors "in the actual military service of the United States."

According to Senator Lodge there are 16,000 men in the New York troops on the Mexican border who would be affected by this law.

The law in New Jersey is that before such special blanks and ballots are issued war must be declared, or the men must return home. "In other words," laments the Trenton *Times* of July 19, "they are threatened with disfranchisement because they were patriotic enough to offer their lives in defense of their country."

"It would appear to be imperative," the *Times* continues, "that a special session of the legislature be called to pass a law which will extend to them the same right of suffrage as is insured by statute to the voters who stay at home."

This safeguarding of the votes of men is hardly reconcilable with the utter indifference of the state laws to the disfranchised position of women.

Senators Protest Casement Execution

A GREAT deal of time was consumed in the Senate last week in discussion of resolutions offered by Senator Martine, of New Jersey, and Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, protesting against the execution of Sir Roger Casement by the English government.

Mr. Martine pleaded most eloquently for his resolution asking that President Wilson protest to the British government. Asserting that Sir Roger Casement's crime was only rebellion against injustice, the Senator says:

"While the legal minds of England as well as of America have teemed with statements, he was tried as Robert Emmet was tried, and convicted before he was tried. He was tried under a musty old moss-covered and grown-over law over 600 years old, that had not been in all that time invoked by the English courts.

"I say in this case of Roger Casement the question of humanity is at stake. I know we have no legal right to interfere and I know we will not interfere in a legal way, but I plead for humanity's sake. I plead for justice, for the cause of right, and because of an advanced civilization and our so-called religion."—(*Congressional Record,* page 13223.)

Yet a few years ago when not only English women but *American* women were "tried and convicted" under "a musty old moss-covered and grown-over law" which was dragged from the statute books of many hundreds of years before, there was not a whisper of protest, indeed, not even a mention of sympathy among our law-makers. And their crime was "only rebellion against injustice."

Methods Used to Gain Consideration in Congress

STATESMEN and politicians say to women continually, "It is unfair for you to urge your claims now; it is unpatriotic to attempt to hold up other measures in order to push woman suffrage; you must wait until more important matters have been disposed of."

But day by day the *Congressional Record* shows that members of Congress constantly use their power of holding up any legislation until their own bills are considered. Page 13066 of the *Record* of July 19, gives a most specific case of this kind. When Senator Kenyon found that his resolution authorizing an investigation of the cost of living in the District of Columbia would not be considered because of an objection from the floor, he said, "Mr. President, I wish to say that this joint resolution is going to receive consideration at this session of Congress. Such a resolution has passed the other House, and if this resolution is not to be considered, while I do not like to object to other resolutions, and I am not going to do so today, I shall insist on the next call of the calendar that this joint resolution be considered or that none be considered."

No doubt a probe into the cost of living in the District of Columbia is necessary and no doubt the Senator is justified in his position. But this sort of thing is done in the House and Senate every day and sometimes the bill is only a pension which affects one person.

But the equal suffrage issue directly affects more than *thirty-five million people;* it is the greatest national issue before Congress today and women are justified in demanding that it be given immediate consideration.

English Women Hold Monster Suffrage Demonstration

UNDER the direction of the Women's Social and Political Union, British women gave an impressive demonstration last Saturday of their work in the war when they marched, thousands strong, in a great parade through the central districts of London. Every activity of the Empire in which women are working was represented.

A great sign reading, "They also serve who stay at home," called the attention of the government to the right of the women to be included in any bill meant to enfranchise soldiers or sailors.

CARTOONING FOR THE SUFFRAGIST

NINA E. ALLENDER, political cartoonist of THE SUFFRAGIST, is a powerful influence in the movement for national woman suffrage.

"I care not who makes the arguments for suffrage," Mrs. Allender might well say, "so long as I draw the cartoons."

Indeed, the sketches in THE SUFFRAGIST on the current political history of the federal amendment for the past three years have given the movement a big push forward. More than one bubble of opposition has been pricked by Mrs. Allender's cartoons, when long and tedious arguments would have failed to clear it out of the air. The Shafroth-Palmer amendment, with its monstrous proposal to amend the constitution of the United States so as to establish the initiative and referendum in each of the states for the disposition of the suffrage question, was simply laughed off the field by a whole series of Mrs. Allender's witty and ingenious cartoons.

Mrs. Allender has not limited her work to THE SUFFRAGIST. She has served an apprenticeship and scored a success in every department of suffrage activity. She began her career in that arduous field in the Ohio state referendum of 1912. Mrs. Allender labored valiantly there, sacrificing stores of health and strength in the exhausting state campaign. She learned in Ohio once for all the enormous difficulties that local, state, and national politicians can pile up before suffragists in the course of a state referendum.

Returning to Washington, D. C., Mrs. Allender was made president of the Stanton Club, the largest suffrage organization in the District of Columbia. During her term of office the membership of the Stanton Club more than doubled.

It was at that time, in 1913, that the federal suffrage movement came to Washington. Under Miss Alice Paul, as chairman, headquarters were opened in the national capital, and from one end of the country to the other a live interest was created in the campaign to secure from Congress the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. Allender put herself wholeheartedly into the national suffrage movement and greatly helped to launch it successfully on its way.

Nina E. Allender

Mrs. Allender has many gifts to contribute. She is an able organizer, and a witty and appealing speaker. She has a great array of friends, who give the work she undertakes loyal and steady support. But her big gift to suffrage,—the one thing she does that no other person can do,—is her work for THE SUFFRAGIST, where week by week she portrays the political position of the suffrage amendment with brilliant acumen and unruffled humor. Mrs. Allender's suffragist is a creation of her own—a young, a very young, person,—cool, efficient, unsentimental; with a feminine fondness for pretty clothes, and a fine new logical ruthlessness in presenting and pursuing the old demand for justice. She typifies the spirit of youth in the modern suffrage movement—the spirit animating the younger and elder women who are greeting with ardor the great national awakening of enthusiasm for women's enfranchisement.

SUFFRAGE DISCUSSED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

SENATOR SUTHERLAND, of Utah, made a speech on the floor of the Senate on Thursday of last week in favor of a federal amendment for woman suffrage.

Senator Sutherland is one of the greatest authorities on constitutional law in Congress and his words carried much weight among his colleagues. He spoke in part as follows:

"The sentiment in favor of the enfranchisement of women is growing rapidly and definitely. Its ultimate triumph, I think, is sure. * * *

"It is said, however, that the question is purely a matter for the several states to determine, and that is quite true under the present provisions of the federal constitution.

"The Chicago platform definitely commits the Republican party to the extension of the right of suffrage to women. This constitutes a tremendous step forward, and must result in giving to the movement an impetus which will carry it, if not to immediate success, at least very far toward immediate success. The platform recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself, which is, of course, merely to recognize the obvious. The national party, however, has not committed itself upon the subject of a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, would take from the states the power, which the platform declaration recognizes now exists, to impose a sex qualification upon voters. Upon this matter the platform is silent, and therefore leaves every member of the party free to determine the question for himself. * * *

"The constitution provides very definitely for its own amendment. The power of Congress to propose and of three-fourths of the states to adopt includes amendments of every conceivable character. The power is plenary and without qualification except in one particular, which is 'that no state without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.' This single exception serves to emphasize the fact, if emphasis were necessary, that the framers deliberately intended that the constitution should be open to amendment in every other conceivable respect. * * *

"It is not true that the qualification of the electorate is entirely a matter of state concern. It is a matter which concerns both the state and the general government.

"The federal government has already the power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. That power has been wisely exercised to bring about uniformity as to time and in many respects as to the manner of holding the elections. The result has been to curtail state action in some degree, to be sure, but it has been also to bring about uniform methods of much usefulness. I see no reason why the proposed amendment, if adopted, would not be likewise beneficial in bringing about a uniformity of suffrage qualification in the one important respect where uniformity is now so strikingly and, I think, unfortunately lacking."

A SPEECH on the floor of the House last Tuesday by Representative Roberts, of Nevada, called the power of the women voters of the West to the attention of the members of that body.

Representative Roberts reviewed the Democratic administration and, speaking of the many times that President Wilson has reversed his policy on certain national issues, said:

"Now, gentlemen, you will notice that he states in words the meaning of which can not be misunderstood that child labor is not a proper subject for federal legislation. It is a pretty plain statement of his position, is it not? Perhaps some of you who are close in his confidence can tell us why he has changed his mind at this late date and apparently departed from the traditional doctrine of his party. Perhaps some of you can tell us whether or not he is also ready to change his mind with reference to the woman-suffrage question. From all accounts he is about ready to turn a complete somersault on that question. I wonder why. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

"The Washington *Post* of this morning's issue said that two of the woman suffragists who visited the President yesterday expressed themselves as 'encouraged,' while another said she felt 'hazy.' (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, you will try your best to put that question off until after election, but, seriously speaking, I will say to you that you might as well 'face the music' and quit your dodging, for they now hold in their hands—

A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force, nor door nor locks
Can shield you; 'tis the ballot box."

(Applause on the Republican side.)

PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTS IRON-CLAD SUFFRAGE PLANK

"Tell Us What You Want: We Will Give It," Say Prohibitionists to Woman's Party Representative

THE Prohibition party, meeting in convention at St. Paul on July 19 and 20, adopted in its platform a ringing demand for national woman suffrage.

The plank embodies the text itself of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It reads:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to state and federal constitutions.

"We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution.

"We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

"We invite their co-operation in electing the Prohibition party to power."

The Chicago *Herald* of July 24 says editorially of the action of the Prohibition party on the suffrage question: "The out and out adoption of the plank of the Congressional Union in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is another notable point. Being already on record for woman suffrage, the convention evidently thought it had to go the Democrats and Republicans one better."

Miss Elsie Hill Addressing a Street Meeting in St. Paul

In Front of the St. Paul Headquarters

THE Woman's Party was officially represented during all the activities accompanying the convention.

The invitation to be present at the Prohibition convention was extended to the Woman's Party by Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, secretary of the National Woman's Prohibition Association. Mrs. Hyde telegraphed Miss Martin on July 14 asking her to send representatives of her party to the convention and to draft a plank on the federal suffrage amendment which would be inserted in the Prohibition platform.

Miss Martin promptly accepted the invitation and appointed Miss Hill, daughter of Representative Hill, of Connecticut, to act for her at St. Paul.

Miss Hill writes from St. Paul: "The attitude of the entire convention, leaders and rank and file, toward the Woman's Party representative is, 'You tell us just what you want; we will give it to you.'"

"What shall we do for the women, and what will they do for us?" was one of the topics discussed at a "get-together" conference held the day before the convention, on Tuesday, July 18.

Miss Hill, called upon for a ten-minute speech on this topic, stated that a clear-cut declaration in favor of the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment was necessary before any party could gain the suffragist vote.

The action of the Woman's Party in the election campaign, Miss Hill stated, would be determined upon on August 11, at Colorado Springs, when officers of the party had before it the record of the present Congress and the stand of all the national parties on suffrage.

The text of the Anthony amendment, quoted by Miss Hill, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

On Wednesday, the opening day of the convention, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, chairman of the Congressional Union in Minnesota, and Miss Elsie Hill, addressed the platform committee.

Headquarters for the Woman's Party were set up in the lobby of the Auditorium Hotel, and rousing street meetings were held twice daily between the St. Paul Hotel and the Auditorium. The Minnesota Congressional Union opened temporary headquarters at 358 Market Street, on a corner adjacent to the St. Paul Hotel. The headquarters were crowded with visitors every day and there was a splendid increase of local membership.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Trouble With Mr. Wilson

TO a recent deputation of women President Wilson insisted with great earnestness that he was "entirely with them" but was unable to do anything practical for the federal suffrage amendment. His party, according to the President, is opposed to national woman suffrage, and he cannot be too much in advance of his party. He must lead them, apparently, step by step to higher ground. To do anything for woman suffrage would be an act so far in advance of Mr. Wilson's party that it is unwise for him to attempt it.

To the plea that he should not jeopardize his party in states where women vote by yielding to the wishes of Democrats opposed to women's interests, Mr. Wilson declares that western women will never reject the Democratic party on account of its record on suffrage.

"If women vote on the suffrage issue," said Mr. Wilson, in effect,—"if they vote, that is, on the question of their right to be free—they will not be as intelligent as I believe they are."

It is certainly a terrible thought for women that if they decide to use their power in order to establish constitutional liberty for women, they may forfeit the good opinion of Mr. Wilson.

The interview with the President is of quite extraordinary interest. It seems as if the political influences on the leader of a party are so strong that after four years of power he cannot think in terms of justice; he can only think in terms of party management and party success. What his party wishes; how many of his party wish it; how many votes he will gain by the adoption of a measure; how many votes he will lose by failure to adopt it,—these are the materials of political calculation. After four years of such reasoning, these considerations take the place of general principles of right and wrong, justice and injustice.

A very astonishing fact which the recent interview with President Wilson brought to light is that he absolutely fails to understand the thrilling character of the issue of political liberty for women. From his frequent public speeches, everyone knows that President Wilson rhapsodizes over the democratic constitution established for men in the United States. It is his dream that the United States will help establish such a constitution in Europe and in Mexico. But he does not see that it would be as great a deed for women to establish a democracy for the women of the nation as it was for the man of Revolutionary days to establish the same constitution for men.

President Wilson intimates that if women vote on such an issue as the Democratic handling of the tariff or on the federal reserve bill, they will be as sensible as he believes them to be; but if they vote on the issue of suffrage, he will be compelled to conclude that they are not intelligent.

"His mind is closed," lamented Miss Todd, on leaving the White House last Monday.

National Parties "Scrambling" for the Woman's Vote

PROGRESSIVES, and women of equal suffrage states, are the chief bones of contention today in the scramble for presidential votes by the national committees of the Democratic and Republican parties," says the Washington *Times* of July 26.

"Chairman Vance McCormick, of the Democratic national committee, stated today that he felt positive that President Wilson would poll the majority of the vote of both of these groups. But the Democrats are not going to allow the Republicans, with their Hughes Alliance for Women, to get the jump. McCormick said he was perfecting an organization for women and would center the fight in the suffrage states.

"At Republican headquarters today, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and a party of suffrage leaders spent considerable time in conference with Chairman Willcox, making plans for corralling the vote of the Woman's Party."

Democratic and Republican campaign managers have at last fully grasped the fact that the women of the equal suffrage states, with the Progressives, are indeed the chief bones of contention in the "scramble" for presidential votes. Of these two factors, the women of the equal suffrage states are plainly the more important, because their votes are concentrated in a few doubtful states and they can wield an effective organized influence there, whereas the Progressive votes are scattered over all the states and are correspondingly weak in each of them.

Undoubtedly the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee will make a valiant effort to secure the support of women in the equal suffrage states, but he will have hard sledding there. The Democrats have bitterly opposed the highest social interests of women for the past four years. For any class of people enfranchisement is the first need, fundamental to all others. The Democratic party has worked with all its might against women in their struggle to be free. To go forth now to the comparatively few women who have power, asking favors at their hands, is a pitiable program, offering small chance of success.

President Wilson Determined Opponent of Federal Suffrage Amendment

PRESIDENT WILSON, with delightful urbanity, informed a group of distinguished women who called upon him at the White House on Monday, July 24, that it was impossible for him to give any assistance to the passage of the federal amendment through Congress in this session.

The interview was in many respects interesting. President Wilson did not mention the states' rights formula. He said he was unable to help the suffrage amendment in Congress because his party was opposed to it. It is the President's theory, he explained, that a party leader should not go so far in advance of his adherents as to withdraw himself from them, and make united action impossible upon the other issues before the country.

The impression was strongly conveyed, however, that this opposition from the President's party was not necessarily permanent. "In four years, or in two years," said Mr. Wilson, impressively but vaguely, the situation "might be" different.

At present many members of the Democratic party are opposed to woman suffrage on account of the "negro question." But, said one of his visitors, "if women were given the vote throughout the United States the percentage of the white vote to the negro vote would be increased." "You have not explained that to the men in Congress," President Wilson said.

In answer to the statement that the Democratic party would lose the support of women in the West and therefore of western electoral votes if they persisted in opposing women's national enfranchisement, President Wilson said he did not believe women would vote in a national election on the suffrage issue. "If they did that," said Mr. Wilson, with superb and quite unconscious insolence, "they would not be as intelligent as I believe they are."

"The main point is," Miss Helen Todd, one of the delegation, commented later, "that President Wilson has not grasped the meaning of enfranchisement in the case of women. He thinks it impossible for women to vote on the suffrage issue because he does not realize that it is a great issue. He sees only two things: first, that his party is opposed to woman suffrage and that it will embarrass his organization for him to adopt it; and, second, that he will not lose votes in the West by withholding woman suffrage because women themselves do not regard this issue as a vital one."

The delegation that visited the President included Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, now a qualified voter in Kansas; Miss Helen Todd of California; Mrs. Mina Van Winkle and Mrs. George W. Lamont of New Jersey. Mrs. Lamont is the wife of the state commissioner of banking and insurance in New Jersey, a member of the Democratic state committee in the last presidential election, and a well-known "Wilson man."

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York were also expected to attend the conference but were prevented by illness from being present.

Mrs. Lamont, who introduced the group to President Wilson, said: "I have come to you, Mr. President, as a Democratic woman. I used to be first a Democrat and then a suffragist; now I am a suffragist first." She asked the President if he realized how painful a position he created for Democratic women when he opposed the enfranchisement of their sex and forced them to chose between their party allegiance and their loyalty to women throughout the nation.

Mrs. Blatch told President Wilson of the strength of the sentiment for woman suffrage she had found in the West on her recent trip in the Suffrage Special through the equal suffrage states and of the extraordinary difficulties she had experienced in her own life trying to win suffrage by amending the constitution of her state.

"I am sixty years old, Mr. President," said Mrs. Blatch, "I have worked all my life for suffrage; and I am determined that I will never again stand up on the street corners of a great city appealing to every Tom, Dick and Harry for the right of self-government. When we work for a federal amendment, we are dealing at least with men who understand what we are talking about and can speak to us in our tongue. We are not asking for an easy way to win the vote. It is not easy to amend the United States constitution. We are asking for a dignified way; and we ought to be able to rely on the chivalry of our representatives, particularly of the southern representatives, to accord to women a self-respecting method of working out their enfranchisement."

Miss Helen Todd told the President of her experience in a state campaign in Texas, when Democratic members of the legislature refused to submit the question to the voters, saying bluntly that they controlled eleven votes in the upper house and that those eleven could keep the suffrage amendment "tied up" indefinitely. "Women go to Democrats in Congress and are told they must appeal to state legislatures. They go to Democratic state legislatures, who refuse to allow the electors of their own state to vote upon the question at all. What are women to do, Mr. President?" said Miss Todd, "when they are played with in this cat and mouse fashion?"

The President obviously caught the points made. He listened with interest and with apparent sympathy; but as far as a practical change in his program went remained impervious to argument and entreaty.

Secretary McAdoo Hears Women's Plea

IN an effort to win from the Democratic party, even in the last days of the Sixty-fourth Congress, favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment, Miss Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. William Kent, member of the executive committee of the Congressional Union, saw Secretary McAdoo on Wednesday, July 19, and urged him to entreat President Wilson to give the federal suffrage amendment fair play.

The main point made by Mrs. Kent and Miss Martin was that referring woman suffrage to the states was equivalent to delaying it indefinitely. Miss Martin took up the state constitutions one after the other, and showed the extraordinary difficulties placed in the way of amending them.

She pointed out that in New Mexico three-fourths of the votes of both houses of the legislature, three-fourths of the votes of the electors, including two-thirds of the votes in each county, were required to amend the constitution. In Indiana it is necessary to secure a majority of all qualified voters to amend the constitution, whether they have registered or not. It is almost impossible to get such a registration, and quite impossible to get such a vote.

She told the Secretary also that eleven states require, for the approval of an amendment, a majority of all the votes cast at an election and that in thirteen states two successive legislatures must pass favorably on an amendment before it can be adopted. Similar difficulties were found in many other states.

Secretary McAdoo seemed to feel the force of these facts, and promised that he would bring them to the attention of President Wilson in the next few days.

Mr. Hughes Expected to Declare for National Suffrage

WORD has gone forth from the headquarters of the Republican party in New York City, that Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency, will announce his position on national woman suffrage in his speech of acceptance on July 31, or in the early part of his campaign.

Mr. Lawrence Green, secretary to Mr. Hughes, has so informed a number of men and women who have written the Republican leader, urging him to come out squarely for the federal suffrage amendment.

No public statement has been made by Mr. Hughes as to the stand he expects to take.

The Chicago *Day Book*, July 3, declares that Mr. Hughes told a committee of Progressives who called on him in New York that he would favor the federal suffrage amendment. The *Day Book*, in an article signed by Gilson Gardner, says:

"Candidate Charles E. Hughes did not fully satisfy the committee of Progressives who called on him in New York to discover his position on a number of policies regarded by them as vital. On this committee were Raymond Robbins of Illinois, Chester Rowell of California and James R. Garfield of Ohio.

"The interviews were understood to be of a *quasi*-confidential character. They were confidential to the extent that the men who called on Hughes agreed that they were seeking to clear up doubts in their own minds and were not seeking to heckle the candidate or obtain from him statements for publication. * * *

"Without violating any confidence, it may be stated that the probing committee sounded Mr. Hughes on the following subjects: Conservation, the seaman's law, the rights of organized labor and woman suffrage. * * *

"On woman suffrage the committee encountered a surprise. Mr. Hughes admitted that he was formerly opposed to woman suffrage and that his record would show this. He said he had changed his mind. He had observed the growing demand by the women for equal participation in political affairs and felt that a continued refusal by men to admit women to such participation might result in the organization of women on sex lines. This would be deplorable. He, therefore, would favor granting the vote to women by the most expeditious method possible. This would, of course, be the federal amendment plan urged by the Congressional Union."

Newspaper comments throughout the country are very generally predicting a favorable statement from Mr. Hughes on the national suffrage issue.

Miss Helen Todd, who interviewed Mr. Hughes on Thursday, July 20, brought back a hopeful message. Mr. Hughes wished to ask the confidence of the women a little longer, he said; he felt they would have no reason to be disappointed with his decision in this matter.

Miss Todd saw Mr. Hughes not as a representative of the Woman's Party or of any suffrage organization; but as a California woman voter anxious to know what stand the Republican candidate proposed to take on national suffrage.

While in New York Miss Todd also saw former President Roosevelt, who assured her that he was unequivocally in favor of the federal suffrage amendment. "He told me," said Miss Todd, "that he was 'ours to command,' and that he would do anything he could to help on the success of national woman suffrage.

"I have seen President Wilson ten or twelve times on this question," said Miss Todd, "and have always gone away saddened and discouraged. I left Mr. Hughes with the feeling that I had met a friend, and with renewed energy and hope."

COMMENTS OF

Women and the Presidential Vote

SEVERAL months ago the *Sun* called attention to the fact that circumstances might give to the enfranchised women of this country the balance of power in the approaching presidential election. That the three or four million women voters in the twelve enfranchised states will vote practically as a unit next fall is more clearly apparent now than it was even last May. They will choose between Wilson and Hughes according to the publicly avowed attitude of the two candidates toward the cause the women voters in those twelve states have most at heart. No mincing of words, no ingenious compromise on the issue involved, no epigrams that sound well and mean nothing, no reversion to an ante-bellum, state rights attitude toward a question as broad as the nation will satisfy the newly formed National Woman's Party.

This party will hold a conference at Colorado Springs early in August, the delegates coming from the twelve enfranchised states. Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the party, says: "What we will decide at Colorado Springs is entirely dependent upon the political situation as related to federal suffrage at that time. We certainly will not support any one who is against us and the federal woman suffrage amendment."

By the time the Woman's Party convenes, both presidential candidates will have expressed their views upon the question of universal suffrage. Which of the two candidates is in the habit of thinking in terms of federal approach and which of them in terms of state emphasis is known of all men. The suffrage plank in the Republican platform is much more satisfactory to all woman suffragists than the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform. It isn't necessary to be the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to see already that the united vote of the enfranchised women of the twelve suffrage states is likely to be cast for Charles E. Hughes for President.—*New York Sun, July* 21, 1916.

Saturday Evening Post, July 22, 1916

Women Bosses Courting Defeat

THE biggest undertaking in bossism ever proposed in this country is the plan of the managers of the new Woman's Party to deliver 4,000,000 votes in twelve suffrage states to the presidential candidate who makes the most attractive bid. What this party demands is votes for women by federal constitutional amendment.

In their platforms both of the old parties pronounced in favor of the extension of the suffrage by states. President Wilson is committed to this policy. It is the hope of the bosses of the Woman's Party that before August 10, when they are to hold a conference at Colorado Springs, Mr. Hughes will announce his conversion to the nation-wide movement first advocated by Susan B. Anthony, whereupon the votes of the 4,000,000 will be pledged to him without more ado.

In the execution of this scheme we can see only one certain result. It is not possible to herd 4,000,000 women at the polls in support of anybody. Most women are opposed to the Susan B. Anthony method of procedure, and practically all of them are Democrats or Republicans before they are suffragists.

The one thing sure to result from this enterprise, if it becomes formidable enough for any reason to attract attention, is the complication of the suffrage movement with party politics. What has been gained thus far has been due to the good-will of all parties. With either one of the great political organizations antagonized, as is contemplated, it will be many a year before there will be another suffrage state, and the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be as dead as its author.—*New York World, July* 23, 1916.

The President and Woman Suffrage

PRESIDENT WILSON has had a particularly hard and thorny row to hoe with the suffragists. Once he unceremoniously turned on his heel and left a delegation of women standing open-eyed in his office. He has been trailed in New York City, and now in Washington his public appearances are made the occasion for back talk by the suffrage leaders.

The suffragists are justified in a way at being aggrieved at the President and the Democratic party. They know that the Democrats are in full control of every branch of the government, and that although they tell them that they favor suffrage for women, they do nothing to give it to them.

It looks now as if the Democrats will face active opposition in every suffrage state. The Democrats in Congress have been offended by the trailing of the President, and they are talking back to the women, and the women have become very much riled and threaten to have the last word, which is very probable.

Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, is most courageous. He defies the women to do their worst, and he says the worst they can do is not much. He puts it this way:

"In the 1914 campaign in my state a sweet-voiced canary from the Congressional Union twittered from a branch on every Republican tree in the state and the only result was to arouse the antagonism of the Democratic women in the state."

In saying this the Senator was attempting to deny statements that had been made by the women that the Congressional Union, or Woman's Party, controlled four million votes in the suffrage states.

The Senator should watch his step. He must have heard of the adage that hell has no fury like a woman scorned. Yet he gets up in his place in the Senate and refers to the women of his state as canaries. How dare he do it!

His party will have enough to answer for to the women when the barren record of Congress is exposed to public gaze. This will be excitement a plenty without poking fun at the equal suffrage advocates.

The President and Senator Thomas should beware.—*Elmira (New York) Advertiser, July* 7, 1916.

Single Taxers Should Follow Plan of Woman's Party

STRIKING illustration of the advantages to be gained for the Single Tax through the agency of a separate political party devoted solely to the advancement of its interests is afforded in the formation of the National Woman's Suffrage Party.

Those courageous women have severed all connection with the old political organizations and have served notice on them that they will defeat any or all of their candidates who refuse to definitely pledge themselves to support national woman suffrage. Such concerted action is made possible only by the formation of a separate political party with, as Florence M. Brewer styles it, "The deadly one-plank platform."

That the victories won for woman suffrage have resulted from this policy adopted by a capable leadership, which refused to permit the obscuring or side-tracking of the real issue—votes for women—for any half measure, none can deny. That their great victory, almost marvelous when it is considered that it was won without their having originally any vote of their own, must be convincing proof to all Single Taxers that the most effective way for them to get what they want is to demand unqualifiedly the adoption of their proposal for the collection of the Government of the full rental value of land, and refuse to be dissuaded from the purpose through advocacy of any lesser measure. * * *

Party organization is the only sane method by which concerted action can be had for the adoption of the Single Tax. * * *

Some of the misguided leaders of the past maintain that the old methods have resulted in the conversion of hundreds of thousands for the Single Tax. If this be true, then now is the time to take advantage of this condition by consolidating our forces into a strong political party, pledged to work solely for the adoption of the Single Tax.—*Single Tax Herald (Philadelphia), June* 20, 1916.

THE PRESS

Two Hats Needed

THE Woman's Party announces that its "hat is in the ring."

What ring? Democratic or Republican?

Certainly, it takes a microscope to determine the difference between the Democratic and the Republican suffrage planks. Certainly, too, neither of them omits to condemn by inference the Susan B. Anthony federal suffrage amendment which the Woman's Party demands. Both favor suffrage by state and not federal action.

We can't see where the Woman's Party is going to cast its bonnet. Logically, it ought to buy two and hurl them both into a fray designed to beat both Democrats and Republicans.—*Chicago Post, July* 12, 1916.

Hughes and Woman Suffrage

THE New York *Sun*, now under the editorial leadership of Frank A. Munsey, who was one of the leaders in the Progressive movement—the principles of which he is doubtless seeking to promote through Republican agencies—makes the implied prediction that Mr. Hughes will come out for the amendment to the federal constitution granting suffrage to women, for which the Woman's Party is now working. The *Sun* does this in these words:

"Which of the two candidates is in the habit of thinking in terms of federal approach and which of them in terms of state emphasis is known of all men. * * * It isn't necessary to be the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to see already that the united vote of the enfranchised women of the twelve suffrage states is likely to be cast for Charles E. Hughes for President."

Our Washington correspondent has been making the same prediction for some time, as our readers may have noticed. He says that Hughes will declare in favor of the Anthony amendment, which is what the more aggressive wing of the suffragists are now seeking. That would give women the ballot by constitutional change, just as the colored race found enfranchisement at the close of the Civil War.

It is a pretty rough road which such a measure would have to travel, even if a President pointed the way. Such a proposal would have to get a two-thirds' vote in each house of Congress and then a majority vote in the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. With the strong backing of a newly-elected President, it is entirely possible such an amendment would go through Congress. Members of both parties from the states in which women voted would support it. From other states men would in many instances be eager to miss nothing that might count toward ultimate party success.

But when the amendment got to the forty-eight legislatures, it would find real obstacles. There would be no reason that the legislature of Massachusetts, for example, should vote to pass such a federal amendment that would not apply equally to a proposal to grant the ballot to the women within this state's own boundaries. Far short of three-fourths of the states have indicated willingness, as a state question, to let the women vote. Why should the legislatures view it otherwise as a national question? A presidential candidate, like Mr. Hughes, might therefore "come out" for the Anthony amendment without his having any large effect on the immediate situation.

In fine, if the women voters in the twelve enfranchised states should cast their ballots with any considerable unanimity for the candiate who promised to do the most to bring equal suffrage to pass throughout the country, and such a candidate in consequence should display exceptional strength in the electoral college, it would make it comparatively easy to put the Anthony amendment through both Houses of Congress; but we fail to see how that course of events would affect the legislature of Alabama very much—or even that of Massachusetts. —*Boston (Massachusetts) Herald, July* 22, 1916.

Feminine Logic

Old Major Premise swatted is
  By Woman-suffragists;
And Minor Premise, "getting his,"
  Respects the females' fists;
Conclusion has to run away
  If he would fight another day.

The Suffs display their finest hates
  'Gainst Wilson's party crowd;
A party which exalts the states,
  And of the past is proud,
Because it said, "Though suffrage halts,
  Coercion is the worst of faults."

The G. O. P. has different views,
  Quite Hamiltonian;
It might have said, in naming Hughes,
  "We'll help you all we can."
It balked; its platform indicates
  That voting must be ruled by states.

The Suffs will aid the G. O. P.,
  Though sense may stand aghast;
Though Hamilton deserted be
  By men who scorn the past.
And why? Bad syllogisms win;
  The Suffs have logic feminine!

—*J. A. in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, July* 8, 1916.

Where the Suffragists Stand

ACCORDING to Miss Mabel Vernon, treasurer of the Woman's Party, which was organized during the Chicago conventions, unless the Democrats pass an amendment to the constitution favoring woman suffrage before adjourning Congress, the entire strength of the party will be directed against Mr. Wilson. Just who will receive this vote Miss Vernon does not know. Certainly voting women will not declare for Mr. Hughes unless he declares for them, she says, and believes that, in case neither the Democrats nor the Republicans and Progressives will go down the line for equal suffrage, the women will form a third party of their own or affiliate themselves with some other political organization, either one of which plans would be utterly foolish.

Just exactly what the women will be able to do is a question which no one is ready to answer at this particular moment. In twelve states women will cast their ballots next November, the total number of voting women being estimated at 4,000,000. Of course, it would be impossible to deliver this vote; the Woman's Party will do well to deliver a fractional part of it, but if it can do this it has a weapon which the wise politician has cause to fear. Directed against Wilson, a minority President, a few hundred thousand votes would mean ruin to the Democracy. Used against Hughes and for Wilson, they might cut the normal lead down to a dangerous point. Delivered to a third party, they would be wasted. If the women are determined to place suffrage above country, they will have to choose between the two major nominees, else their fight is in vain. Just what they will do, just what they can do, is problematical in July, but it will be most important in October. We may expect an unprecedented activity on the part of the suffragists.—*Colorado Springs (Colorado) Gazette, July* 17, 1916.

All Women Voters are Asking is the Federal Amendment

By Rheta Childe Dorr

I'VE reported three national conventions," said a veteran newspaper woman in St. Louis, "and I feel qualified to state that the most remarkable thing I have observed is the growing political importance of women. At the convention which nominated Mr. Taft woman's part in the news of the day was that of wife of some distinguished diplomat, statesman or politician.

"Four years later women delegates appeared upon the scene. In Chicago it remained for this convention to see women with political headquarters established on the same ground floor, separated only partially by a grilled elevator cage from a national headquarters of men."

Strange as it may seem, this steady advance of women as political factors has gone almost unnoticed by the party leaders. They attached small importance to the fact that a few women delegates from the suffrage states appeared in the convention of 1912 or that still more sat in the conventions of 1916.

Sooner or later there was bound to appear an entirely new element in American politics, and it did appear on the day the Woman's Party of non-partisan women voters allied with the Congressional Union opened headquarters in St. Louis. The Woman's party platform has one plank, a demand for nation-wide suffrage by way of an amendment to the constitution. * * *—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July* 12, 1916.

Women as Leaders

MOST heroic and persistent have been the efforts of the women suffragists to force Congress to consider their amendment to the Constitution. They have done all that a well-organized and zealous public lobby could do, but the sinister force of better organized reaction has up to the time of this writing forestalled and betrayed and fooled them. In November the women voters of the enfranchised states will have an opportunity to show what the power of the ballot means and what they think of the hyphenated statesmen who have so far withstood the cause of right and simple justice.

The women have personally laid their arguments before Congress and the people. They have paraded, thousands strong, in wind and rain, heat and cold. They have been insulted or ignored. They have been cheated, *but they have kept it up*, and for this reason they will win.

The old party politicians see suffrage coming. They can not dodge it much longer. Five years ago—three years ago—suffrage was off the map, except as an academic question. To-day, thanks to the direct action of the suffragists, thanks to their callous forgetfulness of imaginary feminine qualities, it is an issue that is vivid and full of life.

Many a movement might take a leaf out of the book of progress of woman suffrage.—*Pearson's Magazine, August*, 1916.

Campaign Throughout the Country

Plans for Woman's Party Conference in Colorado

ACCORDING to Colorado newspaper notices, Woman's Party meetings are blocking traffic at Pike's Peak and Tejon. Magnificent open-air meetings are being held at Colorado Springs in preparation for the first conference of the officers of the Woman's Party, which will be held in that city on August 10, 11 and 12.

The program of the conference follows:

Thursday, August 10, 4:30 p. m.

Reception to members of conference and all visiting members of the Woman's Party of Colorado Springs, to be given at the home of Mrs. Leonard E. Curtis, at Austin Bluffs.

Friday, August 11, 10:30 a. m.

Conference on the present status of the national suffrage amendment.

Speakers: Miss Maud Younger, California, secretary national advisory council of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware, chairman of Delaware branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. William Kent, California, member of national executive committee of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Oregon.

Friday, August 11, 2 p. m.

Conference on election policy to be adopted in campaign. Executive session.

Friday, August 11, 8 p. m.

Mass meeting for discussion and announcement of election policy.

Speakers: Miss Gail Laughlin, California, chairman California branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Colorado, member national advisory council of the Congressional Union; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada, secretary of the National Woman's Party; Miss Alice Paul, New Jersey, national chairman of the Congressional Union; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada, chairman of the National Woman's Party.

Saturday, August 12, 10:30 a. m.

Conference on the coming campaign.

Conference of state chairmen on campaign plans.

Conference of national organizers on organization plans.

Organization work throughout the state in the interests of the Woman's Party is going on rapidly. Four precinct meetings in Colorado Springs are being held every day. The women are deeply interested in the hopes and plans of the new party for woman's enfranchisement.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson is now in the fourth Colorado congressional district. The Colorado Springs *Gazette*, July 21, says: "Mrs. Thompson is a soft spoken woman with a noticeable North Carolina drawl. Naturally enough, she was a Democrat by birth and environment, but deserted her party to help in the organization of the Woman's Party when the Democrats failed to endorse the suffrage amendment. In common with all her associates in the party, Mrs. Thompson has a definite grasp of campaign principles and an inexhaustible store of information concerning the movement and its opponents.

"The fourth district is the largest in the state and its centers of population are frequently isolated from railway communications, but Mrs. Thompson has no fear of her ability to organize the section thoroughly before the opening of the convention in Colorado Springs next month. She has just finished her work in Arizona, where every county is represented by an active committee and the whole state is well coordinated to carry out whatever program is outlined at the Colorado Springs convention.***

"Mrs. Thompson expects to make Grand Junction her headquarters, and probably the chairman of the congressional committee will be located there."

On Friday July 28, Miss Vernon left Colorado Springs for Pueblo. During the coming week she will visit Fort Collins, Greeley and Boulder. These cities are in the second and third congressional districts.

Dr. Margaret Long is pushing the organization of the Woman's Party in Denver. A reception to Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the party, will take place on August 2 in the Brown Palace Hotel.

A delightful incident in the Colorado activities is the entry of a car by Dr. Long for the Woman's Party in the Pike's Peak motor races, which will be held near Colorado Springs on August 10, 11, and 12, while the Woman's Party conference is in session.

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Who Organized a Branch of the Union in North Carolina

Kansas Delegates to Conference Elected

A CONFERENCE of women voters of Kansas was held at the Wichita Club in Wichita, July 18, by the Eighth Congressional District, for the purpose of organizing and electing delegates to the Colorado Springs conference, August 10, 11, and 12. In spite of the warm weather, a crowd of representative women attended the meeting, and showed much enthusiasm over plans for the convention.

The names of the members elected to represent the eighth district are: Mrs. Thor Jager, chairman; Miss Mary Agnes Walker, Mrs. J. D. Houston, Miss Iris Calderhead, Mrs. A. E. Smolt, and Miss Olive Lederer, vice-chairmen; Miss Bernice Beachey, secretary; Mrs. Agnes S. Birkhead, treasurer; Mrs. O. Throckmorton and Mrs. Edgar Amsden. Mrs. Edna Shaw was elected chairman of the committee on publicity.

All the officers elected were appointed as representatives to the conference, and many of the members present signified their intention of attending.

North Carolina Now Has State Organization

ALTHOUGH she ran into a severe storm and was compelled to remain on the little fishing island of Roanoke, off the coast of North Carolina, for five days when she had planned to stay there only two days, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke reported on her return to the national headquarters that she felt well repaid for the inconveniences she had undergone because of what she had accomplished by her trip to North Carolina. Her work on Roanoke Island, remote and reached only by small boats from the mainland, was the first ever undertaken there for the suffrage cause. On her way Mrs. Brooke also stopped in Richmond, Norfolk and Ocean View, Va., and held meetings and gained some converts at these places.

"But Roanoke Island is a most interesting place," said Mrs. Brooke. "When I was there a few days ago a number of young women who are teachers or in college, were home on their vacations; and I found that these young women who had been away from home quickly grasped the value and the importance of the work the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party are doing in trying to get a federal woman suffrage amendment when I explained it to them. The older people who had spent their lives right there on the little island, with less than 4,000 population all told, could not so quickly see the meaning and the significance of the national suffrage cause. I organized a membership branch of the Congressional Union there, with Miss Willie Griffin, temporary chairman; and Miss Mabel Evans and Mr. O. J. Jones, on the membership committee. I held my meetings there in the court house and was introduced by Mr. S. L. Dozier, mayor of Manteo, the county seat of Roanoke Island. At Ocean View, Va., I held my meeting in the Casino, whose management previously had denied many requests for suffrage meetings.

"In Richmond where two meetings were held under the auspices of the Virginia branch, of which Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith is chairman, we secured the cooperation of the secretary of the Virginia State Federation of Labor.

"At the Norfolk meeting held in front of the Monticello Hotel, there were about three hundred people present, all men, for the women seemed to be afraid to stop at a street meeting. The men asked many interesting questions.

"While in Norfolk we called on Mr. Peter Holland, candidate for the nomination to succeed Representative Holland, present member from the second district.

A Correction

WE regret that a mistake was made in announcing that a shop for the sale of SUFFRAGISTS had been secured at Atlantic City. Negotiations were pending at that time for such a shop, but the Congressional Union has been unable so far to secure one on the boardwalk. When final arrangements are made, due notice will be given in THE SUFFRAGIST.

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From a Friend

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $200,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from July 15 through July 24, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:	
Mr. Charles D. White.....	$65.00
Miss Harriet Bain	4.00
Hoboken Branch New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Ass'n..	5.00
Mrs. Charles V. Meredith....	100.00
Miss Crystal Eastman.....	25.00
Mrs. F. Shearer	1.00
Mrs. E. P. Breckenridge.....	2.00
From an Englishwoman....	1.00
Miss Lavinia Dock	5.00
Miss Hybert Cunningham ..	5.00
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins.....	1.00
Mrs. James G. Wentz.....	3.00
Mrs. J. A. Elton	5.00
Miss Anna Constable	20.00
Troy Woman's Political Union	4.39
Mrs. Fred Rollins Ayer.....	2.00
Mrs. Thor Jager	6.00
Mrs. J. L. English	5.00
Mrs. W. K. Jones.....	5.00
Mrs Henry Ware Allen.....	1.00
Mrs E. St. Clair Thompson..	1.00
Mrs. J. M. Brown.....	1.00
Mrs. J. D. Houston	1.00
Mrs. John Kirkwood	1.00
Mrs. R. J. West	1.00
Mrs. Jetta C. Stanley.....	2.50
Mrs. R. C. Allen	1.00
Miss Isabel Kent	1.00
Mr. George Marston	10.00
Mrs. J. C. Snook	1.00
Miss Althea Warren	1.00
Dr. Frances N. Allen	10.00
Miss A. C. Rogers.....	5.00
Mrs. Edward Cornish	10.00
Mrs. C. S. McManus	5.00
Miss Fanny Travis Cochran.	200.00
Anonymous	3.00
Mrs. O. M. Barker	2.00
Mrs. Sarah Week Gribi	30.00
Pennsylvania Branch Congressional Union	500.00
Mrs. L. S. R. Dunlevy.....	5.00
Salisbury, N. C., Equal Suffrage League	5.00
Mrs. R. L. Cofran	10.00
Mrs. George H. Day	2.00
Mrs. Edward Kelly	2.98
Membership fees	27.50
Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Harriet Bain	20.00
Miss Grace Henshaw.....	25.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham....	25.00
Mrs. C. E. Wales	25.00
Total	$1,199.37
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$139,635.61
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 24, 1916	$140,834.98
Contributions made to Connecticut Headquarters:	
Mrs. F. B. Ryce	5.00
Mrs. Charles Brandegee	1.00
Mrs. Uhl	2.00
Mrs. George H. Day.....	50.00
Miss Ludington	25.00
Mrs. Mary J. Rogers	5.00
Mrs. Hammerslough	5.00
Miss Mabel Washburn	2.00
Mrs. Joel L. English.....	10.00
Miss Mary Bulkley	2.00
Miss Katharine Flanagan ...	2.00
Mrs. Phil M. Leakin.....	5.00
Collection	7.30
Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:	
Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert.....	100.00
Civic League	100.00
Mrs. Horace Bennett	25.00
Mr. Carr Herrington	20.00
Mr. Sam Nicholson	20.00
Mrs. Morris Bart	25.00
Pioneer Women	25.00
Mrs. S. Cushman	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Mars	5.00
A Friend	10.00
Contributions made to Utah Headquarters:	
Dr. Grace Stratton Airy.....	10.00
Housewives League	5.00
Mrs. R. W. Spangler	2.00
Women of the University of Utah	3.29
Mrs. Mary E. Gilmer.....	20.00
Mrs. C. A. Williams.....	2.00
Miss Zane Witcher	10.00
Mrs. Henry Kirkham	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Garnett.....	22.50
Miss M. Folsom	3.00
Contributions made to District of Columbia Headquarters:	
Miss M. Taylor	2.50
Mrs. Lulu Francis	2.25
Mrs. Margaret Lawrence ...	10.00
Mrs. Ella Morton Dean	1.00
Total	$554.84
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$15,155.84
Total collected by the Branches through July 24, 1916	$15,710.68
Grand total	$156,545.66

Federal Suffrage School

A SCHOOL for suffrage organizers has been opened at the national headquarters. The curriculum includes courses in lobbying, in political organization methods, in street speaking, and in various other phases of suffrage campaigning with which those going into the field are required to be familiar.

Miss Maud Younger, vice-chairman of the national legislative committee, is the instructor in legislative work. With her pupils, Miss Younger will visit the Capitol, the committee rooms and the Congressmen's offices, teaching them first rules of lobbying. The attitude of the various members of Congress toward the federal woman suffrage amendment will be studied by the future organizers with particular attention to those members in whose states they expect to work.

Miss Paul will instruct the young women in actual and practical district organization methods, and they will be taught how to conduct and arrange for street speaking campaigns by Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

The two first pupils are Miss Mary Fendall, of Baltimore, and Miss Emily Stearns, of Virginia.

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Mrs. Lucy Beatty Joyce	3
Mrs. Robert Adamson	3
Miss Marie Schmidt	3
Miss Ethel Ferry	1
Mrs. Mary U. Colburn	4
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	19
Mrs. Genevieve Allen	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Alice Henkle	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	4
Miss Cynthia A. Green	1
Miss Anne Martin	1
Mrs. Effa Funk Muhse	1
Miss Hazle Buck Ewing	1
Dr. Helen C. Putnam	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	2
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Mrs. F. M. Babson	1
Mrs. T. C. Mitchell	3
Miss Margery Gibson Ross	1
Miss Katherine R. Fisher	1
Mrs. Walter Chambers	1
Miss Katherine B. Child	1
Miss Eleanor P. Barker	2
Miss Theodosia Hadley	1
Mrs. Emily H. Bright	1
Miss Jessie Anthony	2
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe	2
Total	71
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	3,299
Total through July 22d secured by members.	3,370

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